

BULGARIAN TROOPS
PUT DOWN REVOLT
IN SOVIET VILLAGES

Order Restored in Kazanlyk Region and Only Few Cases of Rebellion Still Reported

Danger for Bourgeois Régime Is That Movement May Spread to Agrarian Stronghold

SOFIA, Sept. 24 (AP)—The general situation in Bulgaria shows a marked improvement. A few isolated cases of rebellion are still being reported, but these are regarded as unimportant. Troops, supported by the population, have restored order in certain villages of the Kazanlyk region where a Soviet régime was declared.

A band of 50 Communists which had been formed at Rosovo, south Kazanlyk, fled into the mountains, where it finally surrendered.

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Sofia Government is rendering it increasingly difficult to estimate the situation in Bulgaria with any degree of exactitude. The Government itself has aroused suspicion by issuing a second semi-official denial of the importance of the recent revolt, while the state of martial law enables it to control information reaching the capital from the provinces and a rigorous censorship prohibits the dispatch of independent views.

The case with which the outbreak is alleged to have been suppressed is rather inconsistent with the request to the allied committee of control for permission to raise an extraordinary militia—a request which has been granted in part. This fact again suggests that the Government is not altogether convinced of the loyalty of its troops. The danger for the bourgeois régime is that the movement may spread to northern Bulgaria, which is the agrarian stronghold.

The communists insist that all is quiet in that direction, but frontier reports continue to declare that dissatisfaction is rife. The seed of further trouble lies in the suggestion that Sofia has been forced to call in the assistance of Macedonian komitadjis, whose hands are alleged to have been transferred from the Macedonian frontier to the interior of Bulgaria, for it depends upon the Macedonians if admitted the future may speedily produce an international crisis.

Under the circumstances the outside public must wait upon events, although the probability is that the Government will succeed in quelling the present outbreak.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Sofia says the present insurrection in Bulgaria is spreading and gathering strength. One hundred thousand peasants, a majority of whom are armed and fairly well organized, are marching on Sofia in an attempt to overthrow the Government.

The dispatch adds that the Cabinet sat throughout Saturday night. It was presided over by King Boris. Two regiments have been dispatched against the oncoming peasants who are reported to have halted in the face of fire.

BOSTON FUND \$247,500

Donations for Japanese relief received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, this morning bring the total contributions tabulated to date to more than \$247,500, chapter authorities said this noon.

World News in Brief

New York.—Two hundred cities and towns not served by the existing transcontinental air mail service want postal fliers to visit their communities, according to a statement issued by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce here.

Mexico City.—Adolfo de la Huerta, secretary of the treasury, announces that he has not resigned his portfolio in the Mexican Cabinet but has requested and has received 60 days' leave of absence. He says he has no intention of leaving Mexico.

Washington.—Cordell Hull, Democratic chairman, in a recent statement dealing with agricultural conditions, declared establishment of European markets for the disposal of surplus foodstuffs was one of the vital needs of the American farmer.

London.—Deshaheh, chief of the Cayana Nodis, American Indian, who is now in London, carries with him in a much-used tin cover the original Treaty of Alliance of 1784 between King George III and the Six Nations of the Iroquois, by which the latter were promised independence with British protection. The chief has besides several trunks full of documents which he is taking to Geneva, where he goes to put before the League of Nations the case of the Six Nations.

Mexico City.—The Government has signed a contract with a German engineer, Werner Kaemmerer, manager of the Mexican Aerial Navigation Company, for the establishment of passenger and freight airlines in various parts of the Republic.

Athens.—As an assurance of its desire to cultivate friendly relations with Bulgaria under the new régime, the Greek Government has notified the provincial authorities that all Bulgarians interned on Aegean islands from western Thrace during the operations of the war with Turkey must be returned to their original homes.

Americans in Turkey
Must Employ Moslems

By Special Cable

Constantinople, Sept. 24.—The American Express Company and other American concerns in Constantinople will be ordered to discontinue all native Christian employees and replace them with Moslems. Constantinople business is stagnant. Many of the largest Greek and Armenian firms in Pera have been closed by the Turkish police. There are few ships in the Bosphorus and there is little exportation, owing to the lack of skilled agriculturists.

Greek and Armenian producers of figs and raisins have been expelled, and there is no one to take their places. The honors and medals granted to American relief workers by the deposed Sultan Muhammad VI have been canceled by the Ankara Government.

TESTIMONY FAVORS
ONE RAIL SYSTEM
FOR NEW ENGLAND

Most of Governors and Business Men Advocate Storow Plan at First I. C. C. Hearing

Hearings on rival plans for the proposed New England railroad consolidation began this morning in Ford Hall, Boston, where Governors Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, William S. Flynn of Rhode Island, and Charles A. Templeton of Connecticut spoke in favor of the formation of a unified New England railroad system, while Fred H. Brown, Governor of New Hampshire, took a contrary view in urging that if consolidation were necessary, it should be with outside trunk lines. A representative from Redfield Proctor, Governor of Vermont, said the latter favored the plan of keeping New England railroads in the hands of New England persons, while a letter from Percival P. Baxter, the Maine executive, asked for more time for him to consider the matter.

The testimony was taken by three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission from Washington, Henry C. Hall, acting chairman; Joseph B. Eastman and Frederick I. Cox. Thomas B. Healy acted as the commission's examiner, and had the assistance of Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard, who drew up the various consolidation proposals which are being used as the basis of the present proceedings.

The vital interest of New England in the rehabilitation of its railroads was emphasized by Governor Cox, the first speaker. Like most New England persons, he said, he favored the plan of consolidating New England railroads.

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CHINA SENDS EVASIVE
REPLY TO THE POWERS

PEKING, Sept. 24 (AP)—China has replied evasively to the demands presented by the diplomatic corps as a result of the Lincheng bandit outrage last May when foreigners, including Americans, were kidnapped from a train and detained in the Shantung hills for several weeks.

The demands were that the Chinese Government punish the provincial authorities under whose jurisdiction the Lincheng outrage was committed; reorganize the railway guard, under foreign supervision, and take other measures for the security of foreigners, besides paying heavy indemnities for the incidents last May.

Berlin.—Sixty-nine Americans, including seven women, are now attending Berlin University. The total enrollment for the summer term is 21,400. The foreign students number 2318.

New York.—The cost of living in the last six months has risen to a point higher than ever before, says a report of the Industrial Conference Board. The report also says that the earnings of the average American working man have gone proportionately even higher.

Cheyenne, Wyo. (AP)—Boy Scouts of Cheyenne have what is declared to be the finest Scout lodge in the world. It cost \$20,000, and was the gift of Harry P. Hynds of this city. It is located in the timbered hills above Big Springs, near here.

Washington.—A survey of the nation's wealth, nearing completion, will, it is estimated, total \$300,000,000,000.

London.—British inventors have perfected a self-winding wrist-watch. The constant movement of the hand of the wearer effects the winding by means of an oscillating slide in the movement, fitted with bearings, which, it is claimed, prevent overwinding.

Washington.—Enormous quantities of American lumber are to be used in the restoration of Japanese buildings destroyed by the earthquakes and fires. The Far Eastern division of the Commerce Department, estimating today that nearly 500,000 homes were destroyed, pointed out that 60 per cent of all lumber used in Japan is shipped from the United States.

Athens.—The international committee of the Y. M. C. A. has approved a \$3,000,000 budget for 1924.

New York.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the League of Nations, returning from Geneva, praised the League of Nations and the manner in which the recent Greco-Italian difficulty was handled.

President-Elect of Portugal
an Influence for World Peace

New Chief Has Great Confidence in Nation's Future, and Favors Institution of World-Wide Free Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Sept. 12.—In an exclusive interview, Senhor Manuel Teixeira Gomes, President-elect of Portugal, gave to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here his views on many subjects of interest both to Portugal and to the world at large. Senhor Gomes has been in England for a number of years and has held



Senhor Manuel Teixeira Gomes
Portuguese Minister in London Since 1911, Who Will Assume Duties of President on October 5, Next

the post of Portuguese Minister in London since 1911. His election as President was announced early in August, but he does not take up his duties till Oct. 5 (the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in 1910) and accordingly will not be leaving England till the end of September.

In the course of the interview it soon became clear that whatever the nature of the problems Senhor Gomes

did not seem nearly anxious to end war. And yet the war was sought to have been enough for anybody.

Senhor Gomes described some of the effects of the great war on Portugal. It had left her with a depreciated currency worth one-twentieth of its pre-war value, an unbalanced budget and a heavy war debt. In spite of present appearances,

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SOVIET RUSSIA NOT
TO SEIZE MONGOLIA

Through Its Spokesman It Says It Is Ready to Withdraw When China Provides Safeguards

By GROVER CLARK
By Special Cable
PEKING, Sept. 24.—Mr. Karakhan, who came to China at the end of August as head of the Russian mission, in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, confirms and makes more specific the statements in his recent speeches. He says Russia now believes the best interests of Mongolia are protected by its remaining under Chinese sovereignty, though perhaps with a certain amount of autonomy, and adds:

Russia not only will place no obstacle in the way of such a settlement, but will do all it can to accelerate a mutual understanding between the two peoples. Even from purely selfish motives, Russia has no desire to annex Mongolia, because there is nothing there that Russia needs. Annexation also is contrary to the frequently enunciated Russian desire to help small peoples to obtain self-determination. Russia is ready to withdraw the last of the Russian troops from Mongolia when China is able to guarantee no more White Guard attacks from this territory. Therefore any formal agreement is signed with China, Russia will insist on the absolute re-establishment of full normal diplomatic relations.

Cause of Antagonism
This statement on Mongolia is a new feature of Russian policy. Hitherto Russian representatives have declared that the Mongolians wanted their independence and that Russia was interested only in helping Mongolians to secure their desire. Russia's continued presence in Mongolia has been the chief cause of Chinese antagonism, because China has consistently claimed that Mongolia is an integral part of China and that Russia has no right to interfere. Mr. Karakhan's statement is interpreted as a move to win Chinese friendship. The issues in the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations are clear. They are:

1. Russia is ready to persuade Mongolians to return to Chinese sovereignty but China insists that Russian participation in the Sino-Mongolian settlement is unwarranted.

2. Russia and China agree that the Chinese Eastern Railway question can be handled.

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NATION MUST CLING
TO SOUND IDEALISM,
PRESIDENT STATES

Faith in Spiritual Things Tempered With Common Sense Is Only Course

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A deep faith in spiritual things, tempered by a hard common sense adapted to the needs of the world is the kind of practical idealism that is represented in the history of America. President Coolidge said today, in an address before the annual convention of the American Red Cross. The people, he added, are not likely to adopt any other course.

The idealism of which he spoke, the President said, was illustrated by the men who went to the rescue of Europe when their own liberty and the liberty of the world was in peril, but, who, after victory was secured, retired from the field, "unencumbered by spoils, independent, unattached and unthought."

President Coolidge's address, his first formal public utterance, was devoted to praise of the qualities which have made the Red Cross a success. Chief among these, he said, was its practical idealism.

"Greater Power" Cited

Continuing the President said: The American Red Cross is a modern application of an ancient principle. The idea of charity is very old. It is included in the teachings of the earliest philosophers. It is one of the fundamental doctrines of our Bible. It is a spiritual conception of human relationship. It is life in obedience to the things that are unseen.

Throughout history men have been prone to put their trust in other things and have failed. They have sought for power through material resources alone. They have thought it might be gained by the accumulation of great riches. They have attempted to rely upon the naked force of armies and navies, conquering by the might of the sword. But these forces are not the ultimate rulers of mankind. They are necessary for security, as police and criminal courts, and bolts and bars are necessary. They are adjuncts of peace. But they are negative forces. They do not create, they resist. They are not the ultimate force in the world. They do not make the final determination.

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SPAIN TO PRESS
WAR IN MOROCCO

Urgent Request Made for Credit of 44,000,000 Pesetas—Full Power Given New Leader

By Special Cable

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The Directorate has addressed to the State Council an urgent request for credits amounting to 44,000,000 pesetas for war operations in Morocco. General Alzupur has been sent to Morocco with full powers as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Primo Rivera, the Dictator, saying the Directorate wishes not to concern itself with Morocco, but to give undivided attention to home problems.

Sanchez Guerra, late Conservative Premier, has made a vigorous protest against the Dictator's indiscriminate condemnation of political parties and claims that great national reforms and progressive work have been done by the Conservatives since the time of the Republic. Trial by the jury has been suspended throughout the country.

It is now announced that criticism of the Government in the newspapers must be constructive only and no mention must ever be made of the King.

The adjustment of current finances is causing some difficulty. The Socialist and Labor parties again issued orders to their followers to abstain from violence, but not to assist the Government.

Mile-Long Petition
to Back World Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

The League of Women Voters has been busy rolling up numbers of advocates for entry of the United States into the World Court, and is planning to bring its weight to bear on Congress when it convenes. Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the Committee for International Co-operation to Prevent War, announces that a petition nearly a mile long will be presented to Congress from the league women of Minnesota, urging entry into the World Court. The league has also announced that it will support the American Legion in its work for an international conference on limitation of armament.

WAR ON BUCKET SHOPS PLEDGED
AS BANKERS' CONVENTION OPENS

New York Stock Exchange Head to Lead Fight—Atlantic City Is Host to Forty-Ninth Annual Session

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—The American Bankers Association opened its forty-ninth annual convention here today. The main features of the day's program were the divisional meetings and committee sessions. Declaring that the voice of the pessimist, the discordant note of the radical and the activities of the agitator have given a false economic perspective, Theodore G. Smith, vice-president of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, and president of the Trust Company division of the association, in an address today before that division advocated that America take stock of actual conditions.

"I will agree that we have domestic problems," he said, "but I contend they are the problems born of prosperity, and not of adversity, yet many of the solutions offered are so devised as to strike at the very vitals of our Government and our cherished institutions." He added:

The banking situation is sound, and funds have been ample at all times. The requirements of business, even at the season of maximum demand, Business remains large, and the underlying bases for a continuation of good business seem firm. Inventories are

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FOREIGN LIQUOR INTERESTS
UNITE WITH AMERICAN WETS
TO BREAK DOWN DRY MORALE

Consider Struggle for Modification as Theirs—Renewed Drive Against 18th Amendment Reveals Vicious Methods of Attack and Chicanery of Opponents

"Beer and Wine Spell Safety for Nation's Children" Is Latest Product From Chicago's Propaganda Plants Which Appears to Win Some Support

The forces enlisted in the fight to break down prohibition enforcement in America have shifted their front. No longer do they expect to sweep the people of the Nation off their feet by shouting loudly just before election time. That a Congress opposed to the Volstead Act cannot be elected by such noisy tactics was the lesson they learned after the votes had been counted in 1922. The new plan of battle calls for a linking up of the elements in every corner of the world opposed to prohibition. It calls for a subtle, whispered campaign, designed to exaggerate the amount of lawlessness and to beat down the morale of the law-abiding through reiteration of the phrase "Prohibition can't be enforced." In a series of articles The Christian Science Monitor will uncover the political and other activities undertaken to prevent enforcement, with multifarious efforts, which reveal, by the similarity of their methods and arguments over the country, a well-planned campaign.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—"Beer and wine spell safety for America's children!"

Stripped of verbiage, this is one of the statements that wets of this city and elsewhere are using, with some success, today. Here and in other great cities the sanctity of the home, the welfare of the people, the integrity of the law and safety of children are all being invoked by former saloon-keepers, former bar keepers, distillers, brewers and drinkers, to weaken prohibition morale.

The new campaign is laid on national and "liberal" lines. Under the cloak of beer and wine, the wets—backed by foreign liquor interests which see the fight in America as their own—are filled with a fervor that convinces many and perhaps some of the wets themselves. Here as elsewhere the "whisper" campaign is on, exaggerating lawlessness and the difficulty of law-enforcement, and reaching a climax in such assertions as that, for the children's sake, prohibition must go.

Propaganda Factories

Chicago is one of the great branch factories for anti-prohibition arguments. The firms handling the business are the National Association Opposed to Prohibition (known in some states as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment) which distributes a line of goods, though temporarily eclipsed by going to press, Frank B. Ebbert, of Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League.

Modified Liquor Law
Danger to Children

BEFORE prohibition, the Internal Revenue Department says, about 20 gallons of intoxicants were consumed per capita in the United States. Ninety per cent was malt liquor or beer. Hence, 2.5 per cent beer would bring back 90 per cent of old liquor business. Should Congress change the present definition to allow 2.5 per cent beer, and the Supreme Court let this definition stand, beverages containing this volume of alcohol would be legally declared nonintoxicating, and could be placed without restriction in any grocery store or soda fountain. Boys and girls could purchase 2.5 per cent beer as freely as ice cream cones. Statement by Frank B. Ebbert, of Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League.

HIGH COURT BACKS
GOV. W. W. BRANDON

Rules Convicts Not to Appear in Alabama Inquiry—Solicitor to Expose All, He States

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 24 (Special)—L. D. Gardner, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, Saturday night issued an alternative writ of prohibition preventing the Jefferson County Circuit Court from taking any action to require L. A. Boyd, chairman of the State Board of Convict Supervisors, to produce state convicts before the Jefferson County grand jury in the investigation of the mutiny at Banner Mines, and the subsequent flogging of the alleged ringleaders.

Judge H. P. Heflin was served in person with the order and subsequently issued a statement revoking his order and vacating the subpoenas issued thereunder.

James J. Davis, Solicitor, shortly before midnight, issued a statement to the effect that he would continue the investigation notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Boyd and Gov. W. W. Brandon, and that he would do everything in his power to uncover the conditions as he was more than ever convinced since the strong opposition he has received that there are conditions there that should be remedied. He said:

I will insist upon these convicts appearing before the grand jury. In order to make this investigation complete they must give testimony. I will fight this opposition and pursue this investigation to the last ditch. I will uncover whatever it is that the Governor and the convict board are trying to hide. I will expose it to the world and let it go down in history.

My Grand Jury will go next week to visit Banner Mines and every other convict camp in Jefferson County where the lease system is operated. The Governor and the convict board cannot bluff me from carrying this investigation through. What the people of the State want is the facts and I am going to get them if it is humanly possible.

IRISH FREE STATE
MAY DECLARE VACANT
SEATS OF REPUBLICANS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 24.—From Dublin comes the news that the Government may possibly introduce a bill declaring vacant the seats of 44 Republican members, which would necessitate another election in their constituencies. Another important news item is that the local government elections have been further postponed. The government states that owing to the election and the Republican propaganda in which remission of payments was promised, such payments had fallen off, and that if the local elections were held now it would delay the collection still further.

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FOREIGN LIQUOR INTERESTS UNITE WITH AMERICAN WETS TO BREAK DOWN DRY MORALE

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pled, is smuggled in now than ever before was brought in legally before the Eighteenth Amendment.

The United States Statistical Abstract for 1920 (pp. 232, 233) indicates the 1916 liquor consumption in the country was 194 gallons per capita. Taking 20 gallons as the former New York consumption, Orville S. Poland, New York counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, points out that to satisfy the pre-prohibition thirst of 10,000,000 New Yorkers, 200,000,000 gallons would be needed, and that it would take 6,666,666 touring cars speeding down from Canada, each carrying 20 gallons (which would give no room for passengers and would hardly allow concealment) to supply the demand. This number of cars, Mr. Poland explains, is about six times as many as there actually are in New York. Placed bumper to bumper, they would reach 13,000 miles, or four times between Atlantic and Pacific. It is easy to see that "prohibition has not lessened drinking."

Mr. Plamondon reports what is being said all over the country at widely removed points by wets under direction from national headquarters in the campaign on public thought in the following representative arguments. He says:

Favors Canadian Plan

Crime is on the increase. The people had no vote on national prohibition. The law cannot be enforced, and the only way out is to modify the law. The Canadian plan appears to offer the best solution. They are paying for their roads from the tax on liquors and you never see a drunken person in Canada. (A soldier's bonus is also commonly mentioned as a possible result of "a tax on liquor.")

I should like to see this law strictly enforced for one year. Then I think you would have a much bigger demand for modification. The reason I think so is because the man who can afford to buy liquor from his bootlegger or make it himself is not interested in modification. The prohibition law cannot be enforced.

Some of the Latest

The latest salesmen's samples of the wet factories' output are the assertions that the prosperous bootleggers are all in favor of prohibition, that the liquor interests want merely to "liberalize" the law, not to revoke it, and that it would be better to change the act slightly than to have it repealed entirely "because it can't be enforced."

James C. Espey, Missouri publicity director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, gives variants of these arguments. Some of them follow:

The bootleggers are all against us. Our girl organizer out in the city told me that a banker had refused to sign one of our cards because he said if the bootleggers depositing in his bank heard of it they would withdraw their funds and probably ruin the bank.

St. Louis division chief says that the bootleggers and wets betide that bootlegger who trespasses on the other man's territory. I should like to see them enforce prohibition 100 per cent. Then the public would see what it really was like and would hasten to modify the law. I never want to see the saloon come back. But with modification of the Volstead Act, so as to allow light wines and beer, the Eighteenth Amendment will be enforceable. We will then turn to and help enforce it. This terrible moonshine will then disappear.

"Regeneration Doubled" Prohibitionists charge that the Eighteenth Amendment was brought about because those engaged in the liquor traffic violated the laws. If this was true, why? Simply because the enforcement of the laws was vested in

men. These men were elected to office. These same men and their successors are still in office. Prohibition hasn't regenerated a single man. If the liberal liquor laws were not enforced by men, how in the name of common sense can you expect the same men under the same system to enforce a more drastic set of laws? Therefore the consummation of real prohibition is impossible.

If this kind of argument should strike popular favor among the foes of prohibition it would get into general circulation and become part of the armament of the wets, organized and unorganized. People in San Francisco and New York far remote from any connection with the organized fight to overthrow prohibition would voice it as their own, never knowing that the thought was that of a professional wet publicity man.

There seems a direct connection over the country between the amount of law-breaking from resistance to prohibition, and the activities of wet organizers. Right here in Illinois this is very apparent, for Capt. W. H. Stayton, directing head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, told the writer some time ago he had had to make several visits to Chicago before he could kindle any kind of a fire against prohibition here. Mr. Plamondon, who was the first local man to take hold, added that he had had an extremely hard time in enlisting his first 25 members. "The next 25 came in more easily and the next 100 flocked in," he said. Canvassers down state, he reported, had often worked two or three days in a town to get their first sympathizer to come out.

Limitation Agreed Upon Mankind has not yet, cannot yet, discard the use of these forces. It is significant, however, that the great nations have at last agreed upon their limitations. But it is even more significant that civilization is coming to rely more and more upon moral force. It is because the Red Cross has been a practical application of this principle, that it has been such a tremendous success.

It makes its appeal for support directly to the conscience of mankind. It does not attempt to function through the direct action of organized government. It does not have in it any element of compulsion, that is the voluntary offering of the people themselves. When ever and wherever an emergency has resulted in human suffering, to the extent of the ability of the ministers whatever may be necessary for temporary relief.

It is in this direction that there lies the hope for the future. The ancient ideals of human brotherhood, of service, the application of the Golden Rule of peace on earth and good will towards men, are the dreams, the vision, the application of this principle, that they can be translated into practical action. It is necessary, on the one hand to avoid the illusions of the visionaries, and on the other hand, the indifference of the selfish. Each individual and each nation owe their first duty to themselves. Beyond that, there is the obligation of the strong to serve the weak, and to administer such service in a way that will not destroy or degrade by making mendicants, but will restore and strengthen by making character. It is the policy which helps in an emergency, but realizes that, finally each individual and each nation must work out their own destiny.

Sacrifices Necessary The constant need of civilization is for a practical idealism of this kind. It does not attempt to perform the impossible. It does not seek to reform merely by an act of legislation, thinking that it can

unload its burden on the Government and be relieved from further effort. It does not undertake to assume responsibility for all humanity. But it realizes that redemption comes only through sacrifice. When a crisis arises, it does not hesitate to go out and make whatever sacrifice is necessary to master the occasion.

It is this kind of practical idealism that is represented in the history of our country, a deep faith in spiritual things, tempered by a hard common sense adapted to the needs of this world. It has been illustrated in the character of the men who planted colonies in the wilderness and raised up great states around the church and the schoolhouse, who bought their independence with their blood and cast out slavery by the sacrifice of their bravest sons; who offered their lives to give more freedom to oppressed peoples; and who went to the rescue of Europe with their treasure and their men when their own liberty and the liberty of the world was in peril, but when the victory was secured, retired from the field untroubled by spoils, independent, untethered, and unbought, still continuing to contribute lavishly to the relief of the stricken and destitute of the Old World; and who, but recently, being asked for \$5,000,000, immediately gave about twice that amount for the afflicted people of Japan.

Such has been the moral purpose that has marked the conduct of our country up to the present hour. The American people have never been misled, and are not likely to adopt, any other when their own

NATION MUST CLING TO SOUND IDEALISM, PRESIDENT STATES

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tions among men. Over them all is a higher power.

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It is this kind of practical idealism that is represented in the history of our country, a deep faith in spiritual things, tempered by a hard common sense adapted to the needs of this world. It has been illustrated in the character of the men who planted colonies in the wilderness and raised up great states around the church and the schoolhouse, who bought their independence with their blood and cast out slavery by the sacrifice of their bravest sons; who offered their lives to give more freedom to oppressed peoples; and who went to the rescue of Europe with their treasure and their men when their own liberty and the liberty of the world was in peril, but when the victory was secured, retired from the field untroubled by spoils, independent, untethered, and unbought, still continuing to contribute lavishly to the relief of the stricken and destitute of the Old World; and who, but recently, being asked for \$5,000,000, immediately gave about twice that amount for the afflicted people of Japan.

Such has been the moral purpose that has marked the conduct of our country up to the present hour. The American people have never been misled, and are not likely to adopt, any other when their own

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President-Elect of Portugal an Influence for World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Senhor Gomes had no fear for the future of Portugal. It was only a question of time before the budget would be balanced. Then her war debt—fortunately this was all owed to one country—Great Britain, Portugal's constant ally since the fourteenth century.

Chief amongst the products of Portugal, Senhor Gomes put her wines, on the export of which, he declared, Portugal largely depended at present for her very existence. It was becoming increasingly the policy of his country to replace the cultivation of grapes of the good soil (which produced the worst wines) by some other crop, and he hoped this practice would continue.

The Colony of Angola

Angola, that great Portuguese colony in Southwest Africa where a modified form of prohibition has recently been introduced, was next mentioned by Senhor Gomes. As from last autumn

AMHERST CLASS WORK OPENS UNDER NEW ORDER OF THINGS

Every Indication That Course of Study Will Be Brought Back to That of Pre-Meiklejohn Days

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 24 (Special).—With new faces in one-third of the faculty seats, Amherst College began class work today under a regime representative of the older Amherst. There is every evidence that the new administration and the changed curriculum will bring the course of study back as closely and as speedily as possible to that of 1913, when Alexander Meiklejohn was called upon to take command.

The curriculum of 1913 is the ideal of the dominant group of classicists, and the administration of George D. Olds, president ad interim, appears to represent the group. The outstanding change in the curriculum is the strengthening of the English department at the expense of the economics, philosophy and history group. The English department, in which the leading figure has been Prof. George B. Churchill, the chief opponent of Dr. Meiklejohn's policies, has come from the weakest to the strongest department in the institution.

Many students regret their majors because of the resignation of a whole section of the faculty. Major and minor requirements have been waived for upper class men, and classes which were to have started Thursday have been put off three days to permit a straightening out of tangled schedules.

Nearly All Seniors Back. Only a handful of seniors failed to return for registration, and transfers from other colleges, numbering 25, more than make up this defection. The entering class numbers 165, 14 fewer than last year's. Many seniors sought some other college that would offer approximately what Amherst's program was under Meiklejohn. But they found that two years would be required to establish residence for a degree in most other colleges, and that none, with the possible exception of Reed College, Oregon, approached their ideal.

The formation of a Liberal Club, a type of organization which Amherst College has not known in recent years, and of a philosophy group, whose discussions will be led by one of the teachers of the Meiklejohn way of thinking left at Amherst, indicates that a spark of the Meiklejohn faith will be kept alive among some of the upper class men. Although the boys have been back only a few days, 16 seniors have joined the philosophy group, which will hold seminars outside of class hours, and it is understood that the Liberal Club organization has met with ready response.

Outwardly the college body is accepting the new order of things evenly. President Olds was cheered vigorously at the first college exercise in Johnson Chapel, and his opening greeting was closely attended. But he made no reference to the Meiklejohn episode which culminated in the most dramatic commencement scenes Amherst has ever known, or the various issues of educational policy and outlook on life raised by the removal of President Meiklejohn and the subsequent resignation of 12 of his teachers.

Discuss Their Attitude. Fraternity rushing, that hectic but all important preliminary to the social side of college life, is over and the upper class men have time to gather in groups and discuss their attitude toward the change they have found in their alma mater. To say "Meiklejohn" is enough to start discussion anywhere. Half a dozen seniors went without supper to give the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a complete exposition of their points of view on the issues involved in the Meiklejohn case.

They brought out letters they had received during the summer in which leaders of student opinion severely arraigned the trustees' action in removing the president and bitterly denounced the college's renunciation of the Meiklejohn program. Many of them declared they would go to some other college, but all are back at Amherst this fall, and have made up their minds to do nothing to embarrass the new administration. "Picking Dean Olds to stop the gap was the trustees' salvation," declared one prominent senior. "Nobody could be bitter against George Olds."

A number of the teachers who followed Meiklejohn out of Amherst counseled their students to stay and finish college here, and their advice has been generally heeded. These former Amherst teachers have gone to other colleges in widely scattered sections of the country: Clarence B. Ayres, in philosophy, to Reed College, Oregon; John M. Gaus, in political science, whose course for seniors was voted the best in college by last year's class, to the University of Minnesota; Walter Aard, who was instructor in Greek, to be head of the classical department at Maryland University; Walter H. Hamilton, professor of economics, most popular Amherst teacher last year, to be head of the department of economic theory, in a new graduate school of economics and political science of Washington University.



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Boston Chamber of Commerce; Carl E. Shumway of Franklin P. Shumway Company; Judge William A. Sawyer of Concord, N. H.; James E. McAdams, president of the New England Hotel Association, and C. A. Stevens, a former president of the Ohio Hotel Association.

These officers were elected: President, Herbert Brewster, Burkehaven Inn; vice-president, H. P. M. Jacobs, Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, N. H.; secretary, J. Ben Hart, Manchester; treasurer, Henry L. Jordan, Hotel Orrington, Manchester; executive committee, W. O. Dixon, Laconia Tavern; Fred H. Lancaster, The Wells; Bradbury F. Cushing, E. J. Lannin, George E. Jewell, E. M. Carter, W. E. Carter, H. H. Randall and M. R. Gould.

EXCHANGE CLUBS CONVENTION OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24 (Special).—The opening day of the national convention of Exchange Clubs today was devoted chiefly to recreation, a golf tournament being played at the Country Club and tours made about the city and suburbs. A reception and entertainment will take place this evening in Hotel Marlborough, when it is expected that close to 1000 delegates and their wives will have assembled. At the banquet tomorrow night James T. Williams Jr., editor of the Boston Transcript, will speak on "Responsibility of the Press."

Other speakers will be Ray L. Lange, national president; Harold M. Harter, national secretary, and Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State of Massachusetts. The delegates will make a trip to Boston on Friday, following the conclusion of the sessions. The first Exchange Club was started in Detroit and assumed that name in 1911, and now there are 230 scattered throughout the United States. They have interested themselves especially in curbing the passage of unnecessary legislation, promoting the "back to school" movement, improving juvenile court methods, teaching of Americanism and the care of indigent mothers.

CHILD PROBLEMS
TO BE DISCUSSED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24 (Special).—The thirteenth annual convention of the National League of Compulsory Education Officials will be held here Oct. 16 to 19, inclusive. Arthur F. Lederle of Detroit, president, will preside. Experts from many parts of the country will make addresses on the relations that child labor, want of systematic legislation, and other factors bear to truancy. The second day will close with Child Labor Night, when a mass meeting will be addressed by John D. Wansor of the National Child Labor Committee. Reports will be presented on the recent child census in Detroit, the system of child accounting in Indianapolis, and the safety patrol work in Newark, N. J.

HAMILTON WOOLEN COMPANY
Arthur E. Mason, treasurer Hamilton Woollen Company, states that the dividend of \$1.50 just declared is the inauguration of quarterly payments to be maintained hereafter. The purchase of the Central Mills of Southbridge, a cotton sheeting mill, is for the purpose of further development of the regular worsted dress business. Necessary modification of the property will be made from time to time.

Evening Schools
TO REGISTER PUPILS
Free public evening schools of Boston are to begin their year's work tonight with preparations for a larger enrollment than the 16,000 mark reached last year. Two new elementary schools, the Oliver Wendell Holmes and the Edward Everett, both in Dorchester, will be opened. Michael J. Downey, director, states that the work will be carried on practically the same as last year. The greatest demand seems to be for elementary classes for foreigners. In those classes emphasis will be placed upon Americanization.

Hotel Men Close
THEIR CONVENTION
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Members of the New Hampshire Hotel Association left for their home towns today following the close of their annual convention last evening. A trip around Lake Sunapee, golf and a dinner held the attention of the visitors on Friday. At the business session much discussion was given to the question of publicity for next year and a committee was appointed to formulate a program. Speakers were Denny B. Goode of the

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NAUTICAL SCHOOL VESSEL RETURNS

Ship Nantucket Completes Long Cruise—Inspection by Gov. Cox Tomorrow

Completing what is said to be the longest cruise ever made by a vessel of the Massachusetts Nautical School, as well as one with the most diversified itinerary, the schoolship Nantucket, Capt. Armistead Rust, U. S. N., retired, approached the entrance to Boston harbor today, delayed somewhat by fog. The Nantucket left Boston May 17, after the preliminary cruise, and has cruised 12,133 miles, visiting Athens, Greece, for the first time and Crete on the island of Candia.

Aboard the Nantucket are 114 cadets, absorbing by practical experience, the rudiments of the art of navigation and engineering, that fits them to hold officers' licenses in the American Merchant Marine. Among the cadets are 22, comprising the senior class, who will graduate with the usual ceremonies on Wednesday next. The cruise just ending completed the training of these 22 men, a little more than half of whom are in the navigation class and the rest engine room officers.

The itinerary of the cruise follows: Boston to Fayal, the Azores; Ponta del Gada; Gibraltar; Syracuse, Sicily; Athens; Crete; Alexandria, Egypt; Malta; Gibraltar; Madeira; Hampton Roads; Washington; Norfolk; Nantucket and Boston. While the Nantucket was at Washington, the cadets were received by President Coolidge.

In accordance with the present policy of the school, the annual Governor's inspection is now held in the autumn instead of the spring, and takes place tomorrow. The vessel will be anchored in the upper harbor. Gov. Channing H. Cox and his staff, commissioners of the school, and invited guests, will be taken to the vessel in small boats and the Governor will inspect the cadets, witness their work as exemplified by drills, and go over the vessel thoroughly. If the Governor can spare the time, the Nantucket will proceed to the broad expanses of Massachusetts Bay, there to permit detailed drills of all the work that mariners might be called upon to perform.

Wednesday the vessel will be moored at its berth at the North End Park, where the graduation exercises will be conducted. Entrance examinations to fill up the places of the cadets that graduate will round out the busiest of the 52 weeks on the calendar for the school year.

HARVEST REPORTS CHEER DANES
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The prospects of the Danish harvest have improved during the last few weeks, and they are now on the whole very encouraging. Putting an average yield at 4 and an excellent harvest at 6, the figures for wheat on Aug. 1 range from 4.2 to 4.5; for rye from 4.3 to 4.4; for barley from 4.6 to 4.9; for oats from 4.5 to 4.8; for mixed crops from 4.5 to 4.8, and for potatoes, etc., from 4.1 to 4.4. In North Slesvig a record harvest is reckoned on in the Sonderborg districts, at least as regards quantity. Sugar beets have rallied of late, as have all the other descriptions of this class, sugar beets from 3.4 to 3.6.

Formation of Board to Answer Queries on English Is Proposed

Extension Service Calls Public Meeting to Discuss Need of Such Aid for Stenographers and Others

That a committee on every-day English is needed and would be gratefully received and deferred to, is a subject to be discussed at a public meeting called by the extension service committee of Greater Boston for Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 3 p. m., at the Boston Public Library, Copley Square. A working plan for such a committee will be presented for consideration at that time. "Stenographers continually have to decide questions as to correct English for themselves or their dictators," the call declares. "Generally they attempt to solve these questions by reference to a dictionary or convenient handbook; but since the ground covered by any book small enough to be handy is necessarily limited, their own guess or gumption must often be the deciding factor, unless they have readily available, in person, a dependable authority for grammar and the like. There are still many questions that might well be submitted to a committee on English."

"Isn't it so with you? Doesn't your own daily use of English bring up questions that you would like to have passed upon by a representative body?" To be definite, the call submits the following examples as involving questions of correctness from the standpoint of grammar or of good taste: Whose else vs. who else's.

Is it ever permissible to use the split infinitive?

The stock appreciated in value last year.

They shipped the goods by rail.

Should we say "The hoi polloi" when "hoi polloi" in itself means "the many"?

I remember Scott by Highland streams trying to rouse me.—(Barrie.)

"What says our glorious Johnson of courage: 'Unless a man has that virtue he has no security for preserving any other'."—(Barrie.) (A question without a question mark?)

On envelope, or for address in letter, will "Rev. Charles Smith" suffice for "The Reverend Charles Smith"?

Mr. John Smith, or John Smith, on the address of an envelope enclosing a check to the corner grocery?

Mesdames or Dear Mesdames in the salutation of a letter.

Mr. Jones begs to return Mrs. Smith's book with thanks.

At the close of letter to a Congressman is "Yours very truly" preferable to "I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant"?

Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library staff is chairman of the extension service committee. George Winslow Lee, librarian for Stone & Webster, is leading the work in the present instance. The aim of the extension committee is to establish sponsorship for centralizing information, and to develop resources in connection with library service. Although comparatively new, it has performed a valuable work.

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Changes featured in the new Ford Sedan make it a better looking, roomier car.

A higher radiator with a trim apron at its base lends dignity befitting a closed car. The higher hood and enlarged cowl curving gracefully to the dash give a stylish sweep to its body lines, and afford additional leg room for occupants of the front seat.

All body fittings—window regulators, door grips, door latch levers, door lock, dome light—are finished in nickel. The upholstery carries a fine dark line on a soft brown background that does not easily show dust or dirt. Silk window curtains to harmonize for the three rear windows enhance the style of the car and add to the comfort of its passengers. See the other new Ford body styles at your nearest dealer's showroom.

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FARE RISE ISSUE
DRAWS PROTESTSMr. Luitwieler, However, Favors
Increase in 12-Trip Commu-
tation Tickets

Protests against the proposed increase in 12-trip commutation tickets, the regular monthly business ticket, and the students' monthly five-day tickets by 20 per cent by the New Haven, the Boston & Maine, and the Boston & Albany railroads still continue to come into the office of the Department of Public Utilities in the State House, but today's mail brought in the first favorable mention of the plan of the roads to boost their incomes at the probable expense of the amount of business they are doing.

S. Luitwieler, treasurer of the American Steamship Company, came to the rescue of the railroads and wrote to the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities that he believed the increase asked by the roads is necessary because of the heavy expense to which they are being put through the increase in the wages they have been obliged to pay their employees as a result of the war-time Adamson law.

The General Electric Company of Pittsburg asked the commissioners to be notified of the dates of the public hearings on the proposed rise in monthly ticket costs. The company said that 275 of their employees will be affected adversely by any rise in regular railroad fares because that number is compelled to use the railroads every day riding to and from their work. The company said that its employees desired to know when the hearings should be held as they plan to send representatives to Boston to enter formal protest against the granting of the petitions.

Others protesting against the granting of the petitions of the three railroad companies and asking to be notified when the hearings are to be held are the Sharon Improvement Association and residents of Billerica and Salem.

It is known at the State House that public interest in the proposed addition to the cost of living through railroad fares being raised by 20 per cent is growing rather than receding or standing still. Several communities whose citizens will be affected by any change in railroad rates are sending their solicitors, while some private corporations will likely be represented by able counsel to plead the cause of the people.

How the railroads can expect to maintain their present patronage men and women studying the problem fall to see. The number of persons who declare they will use their automobiles, buy new machines or even parkize in many instances the street cars are increasing all the time. The department realizes there is no apathy on the part of the people in this question as the private letters indicate, as well as the personal protests which are daily voiced in the State House, as well as all over the affected part of the State.

City Council Backs Mayor's
Protest Against Fare Boost

A resolution, proposed by Mayor Curley, requesting that the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts deny the recent request of the railroads for a 20 per cent increase in the commutation and 12-trip ticket rates, was unanimously favored by the Boston City Council, in a special meeting today.

Mayor Curley pointed out that such an increase in rates would react on more than 100,000 persons who are employed or do their shopping in Boston. In his message to the Council, accompanying the resolution, Mayor Curley stated that undoubtedly the steam railroads could present an excellent case in favor of approval by the Public Utilities Commission of the proposed increase.

In his opinion, the modest request presented in this case is but a wedge for the foisting ultimately upon the New England states of a project for state aid to steam railroads operating in New England, in the same manner that municipal and town aid was furnished the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company when the normal procedure should have been the bankruptcy court.

VERMONT SEEKS
MORE PUBLICITYAttractions to Be Advertised in
Campaign Opening in Waltham

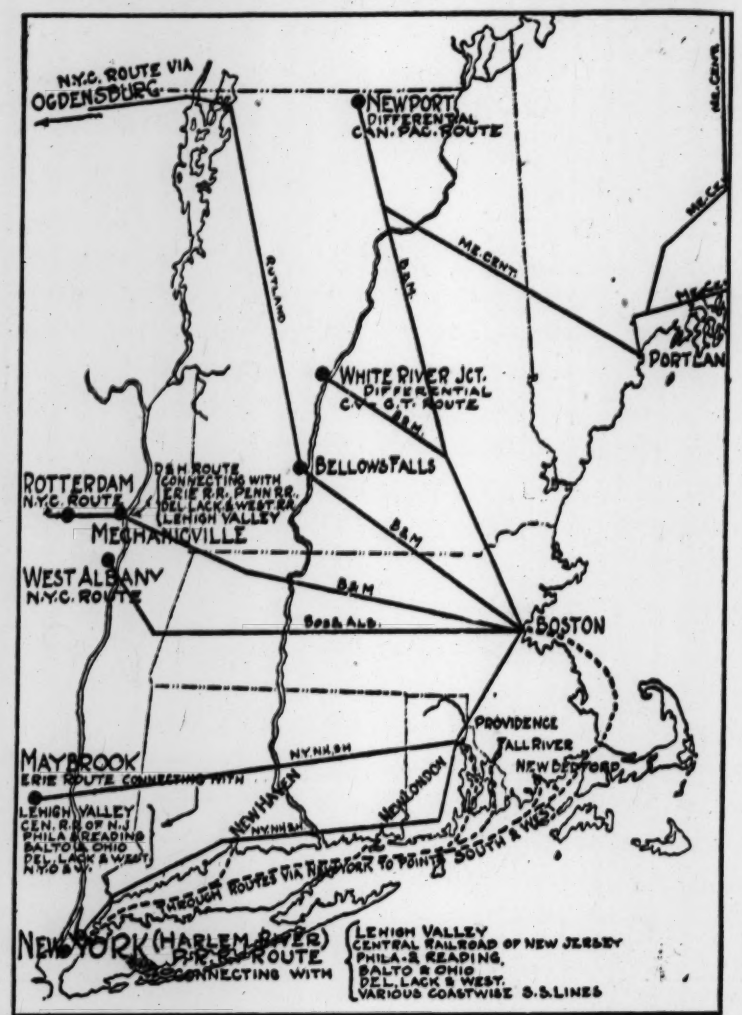
A national campaign to advertise the attractions which Vermont holds in store for the "outlander" opens tonight in Waltham with a meeting in the Junior High School at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Vermont Association of Waltham. A five-reel motion picture, "The Green Mountains and Valleys of Vermont," and an address by John Barrett, a native Vermonter and distinguished diplomat active in the promotion of pan-Americanism, "What New England and Vermont Offers the Outside World," are features of the program.

The motion picture is the first installment of a series depicting the year-round beauties of the State as prepared and shown in his travels by Green Mountain Boys' Congregate, R. H. Derrah, producer, and publicity manager of the Hotel Association of Vermont, announced today.

In the picture tonight, a well-known Vermonter makes an imaginary pilgrimage through the State as he has seen it from his childhood until today. Once again he peeks into the little one-room schoolhouse on the hill. He sees the farmers driving into town on Saturday night and to church in the old-fashioned wagons and ox carts, and in his travels before arriving at the old homestead visits some of the State's famous historic and scenic spots.

The same program will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the school children.

Lines Which Are Causing Merger Debate

Chart Shows New England Railroads and Their Connections With
Trunk RoadsTESTIMONY FAVORS
ONE RAIL SYSTEM
FOR NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

roads into one system, operated at home. The 7,500,000 New England people are dependent on these roads, he said, which in their interest should be managed by New England men with New England capital, which would move more sympathetic to local interests. With this brief introduction he presented to the commissioners the report of the Joint New England Railroad Committee (the so-called "Storror Report"), in which he pointed out, a home railroad system is favored.

Says Industry Will Aid

Governor Flynn of Rhode Island said he came to interpret the will of the people of his state, which was emphatically in favor of a unified New England rail system. He expected himself from agreeing with the financial provisions of the Storror report, but as far as consolidation went, supported heartily all it said.

The position of those favoring consolidation with outside trunk lines was then presented by Governor Brown. Good transportation, he declared could only be obtained if New England roads were on a sound financial basis. Both the larger New England roads must be classed as weak, he said, and he could not see that joining them together would strengthen them. State aid was required to put such a composite on its feet, and he was prepared to say emphatically that so far as New Hampshire was concerned an act to finance such a proposition would probably not pass. He feared that a unified New England system would mean increased rates. Referring to the Boston & Albany Railroad, he said that its experience under the operation of the New York Central had led him to believe that outside control was not necessarily harmful to home interests.

Taking sharp issue with Governor Brown, Governor Templeton of Connecticut declared New England had the intelligence and money to run its own roads, and that he favored its taking care of itself. If the railroads could not win out themselves, he declared, New England manufacturers would assist them. He wanted his own State to know that he was today in Boston "fighting for Connecticut and New England."

Manufacturers Testify

Following the introductory statements of the governors, the federal commissioners began taking the testimony of New England business organizations upon the proposed plans of consolidation. The resolution of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut favoring New England consolidation was first received, offered by E. O. Goss, Waterbury manufacturer. His organization, he said, represented 8000 manufacturers, and the vote in favor of the Storror committee's findings was practically unanimous. A like resolution from the Hartford Chamber of Commerce was read into the record by W. S. Conning, its representative.

Two other reports from Connecticut business associations, each favoring the plan of a New England rail grouping, followed, the first from the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, the second from the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association. In presenting the latter report, Alpheus Winter said his association did not like the thought of having the railroads on which they were dependent controlled from the outside. As far as he could make out, the trunk lines themselves opposed taking over New England roads, and he felt the New York, New Haven & Hartford road

should not be put in the position of being "an unwelcome stepchild."

A monopoly of seaboard Connecticut business by the New Haven was not a disadvantage, F. S. Chase, Waterbury manufacturer, asserted. What his friends wish to avoid, he said, is having outside ownership bottle them up.

Motors Called Rail Detriment

Motor transport competition is a tremendous handicap to New England roads, said C. F. Bliss, Ansonia, Connecticut, manufacturer. Unless the trucking business is merged with the roads, or state taxation is relaxed, he saw only a gloomy prospect for the home carriers. Other Connecticut manufacturers followed Mr. Bliss, all then speaking in favor of a New England rail system.

The three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission now in Boston have set apart a week for the present hearings, which, however, may be concluded in less than the allotted time. Popular interest in the hearings was shown by an attendance of 500.

New England Weighs Merits
of Two Rail Merger Plans

The present hearings in Boston are the culmination of the process set in motion by the 1920 transportation act providing that the railroads of the United States should be linked in a few great competitive systems. The idea of grouping the roads was to attach the weaker to the stronger, and thereby insure that American rail earnings would be about equal.

The two larger New England railroads are at present in a problematical financial condition. To avoid a receivership of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and possibly of the Boston & Maine, which would precipitate a period of depression over all New England, two main proposals have been made: To link New England carriers with prosperous outside roads which could assume some of their financial obligations, or to form a unified New England system, by co-operative effort throughout the states in question, restore credit. The need of the two carriers is seen from the fact that the New Haven and Central New England lines will have debts mature in the next 12 years amounting to \$127,342,001, and the Boston & Maine in the same period, has maturing debts of \$99,633,379. These amounts represent largely the holdings of savings companies, insurance companies, and individuals in New England.

Arguments for a New England rail system center round local "patriotism" and the thought that outside control would be less considerate of local interests than home management. For example, if the New York Central should take the Boston & Maine, it is argued that Canadian gateways to Chicago, at White River Junction and Newport, Vt., would be neglected for the Albany route. The privilege to give or withhold freight from competitive trunk lines has proved a powerful

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weapon for New England roads in the past, it is pointed out.

On the other hand, the "financial argument" is offered for trunk line consolidation with management outside New England. The Government offers assistance to financially weak roads by annexation to strong roads, it is declared. By reason of additional operating costs, New England roads will always be burdened, it is argued. If the Government is willing to distribute the burden through financially strong trunk lines—the excess burden of motor truck competition in the congested territory, the excess burden of terminal costs, switching charges, fuel charges and short hauls—New England cannot in the long run afford to decline the offer in justice to its industries, maintain proponents of the outsider merger plan.

The Boston hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission follows one in Washington, and is designed to let all state their arguments for or against rehabilitation plans. In the report of the Joint New England Railroad Committee ("Storror Report"), 24 members favored New England consolidation, while six (the New Hampshire members) favored junction with outside trunk lines.

BANKER PLEDGES
BUCKET-SHOP WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

business intelligence and experience and follow it.

If any changes are to be made in the Federal Reserve system, they should be made by practical bankers. Nothing could be more emphatically the business of bankers than the conduct of the great banking system of the country, on whose proper functioning depends all the operation of American industry and commerce, of production and distribution, which are the terms of our prosperity.

The New York Stock Exchange has inaugurated a campaign to "fight the abuse and lies which daily are hurled at us," Seymour L. Cromwell, president of that institution, declared today in a speech before the clearing house section of the association. He added:

The stock exchange will continue to fight bucket shops, and it will fight those affiliates of bucket shops who seek to make money out of the power given them by their political connections. Do not think I am attacking public men who are giving their time and earnest effort to the work of the Government.

"Rabble-Rousing Attacks"

The State of New York has in its Legislature men of the highest type and the highest public opinion, and it is impossible. It is not political parties with which I quarrel, but political parties and those hangers-on of politics who mix up with politics and interfere with law enforcement. The political buccannier knows no party and the public official who is spineless in the enforcement of the law usually is the one who makes gratuitous, purposeless, and rabble-rousing attacks on decent men and decent institutions.

Public officials should know that crime is the enemy of the protective and of respectable business men, but instead of realizing this fact and realizing that crooks are crooks and merely the barons of decent business, decent business is attacked in the pulpits, in the magazines, in the public print.

Part of the trouble today is the indifference with which the citizen of political matters. He takes little interest in the election or selection of his lawmakers or of his public officials. He does not follow their records in office, and if he votes at all, he votes negligently and with his eyes shut. In time he will compel the sworn officers of the law to enforce the laws regularly and impartially. In the meantime, enforcement of the law by spasms is worse than nonenforcement.

The stock exchange is an ally of law enforcement. It is seldom, however, in recent years, that the stock exchange has been called upon or even permitted to co-operate with law enforcement officers. In the 30-year-old fight which the stock exchange waged against the bucket shops its chief obstacles have been the political and lack of co-operation of many public officials. The stock exchange destroyed through its own efforts the old "clean sheet" bucket shops, and it is because it is toward ending the operations of the new type of swindle. This new bucket shop is a more sinister affair than the old, not only because it steals the people's money, as it was stolen in the old days, but because, in most cases, it has an underground backing of tremendous influence and weight, because it is supported by men whose position in the community has the appearance of being free from any taint or connection with such vicious operations.

Legislation which has been proposed in recent years has been aimed not at the bucket shops or stock swindlers,

but for the most part at the New York Stock Exchange. That practically every legislative proposal of recent years has been applauded by crooks and swindlers; that the investors of this legislation aimed against the security of the exchange have been men known to be engaged in bucketing business, amply justifies the suspicion with which this legislation must be regarded.

The New York Stock Exchange has opposed certain proposals for legislative regulation of stock trading, because such regulation would have destroyed the autonomy of the exchange, opened its doors to the dishonest, paralyzed its discipline and unloaded a horde of politicians and potential criminals upon it. I do not say that the men who drew up the legislation realized the effect of the laws they would have enacted, but I do state that the position of the exchange has been sustained and verified to the letter by the revelations of the past few months.

Among the proposals of those who would regulate the New York Stock Exchange through political bureaus were licensing of brokers, examination of books, restrictions of the use of securities by firms in the matter of loans, and regulation of the issue and sale of securities. With the last the exchange has nothing to do except in a general way to oppose laws which might interfere with free markets for legitimate securities offered in the State of New York.

Licensing and examination of brokers' books would open up to swindlers, and that peculiar breed of politician who herds with swindlers, the richest graft in the history of the Nation. Licensing has been advocated by men of the highest honesty and with the keenest desire to do everything that will protect the financial markets, but these men have not figured out the effect of the securities offered in the use of a system which cannot possibly be effective, and which can and will be destructive.

Licensing Held Ineffective

Licensing will not eliminate the fraudulent or unscrupulous dealer in securities, but, on the other hand, it will do it. He can swindle the public more readily if he is operating by virtue of a state license, which to the undiscriminating public would be a guarantee of both his legality and the merits of the securities offered. You cannot prevent crooks or prospective crooks from obtaining a license. A political body issuing licenses will not only take political references first and general references second.

If you have been following the New York newspapers during the past few months you may have noted the queer mixup between politicians and bucket shops. Would you give to these gentlemen the power to grant licenses to brokers? Would you permit them to force the New York Stock Exchange to admit to its membership men known to be crooks?

Depositors have \$37,200,000,000 in trust in the banks of the United States, Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, stated here today in an address before the Clearing House Section of the American Bankers' Association convention. Shareholders have \$2,950,000,000 invested in banking institutions, he added, with surplus accounts totaling \$2,700,000,000. The depositing public, therefore, is more vitally concerned in the conduct and management of banking institutions than are the shareholders, he said, despite the fact that the managements of banks have reputations and material welfare at stake and also are responsible under the criminal code for misconduct.

RAIL BOARD WANTS
VIEWS OF RIDERS

Representatives of the cities of Revere, Chelsea, Malden, Everett, and other communities served by the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company, and of the city of Boston, were invited today by A. C. Ratschky, vice-chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Commission to attend a hearing at the State House, in Room 436, at 10 a. m. Wednesday, next, and give their ideas as to how the transportation systems serving these different municipalities should be unified so

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TWILIGHT
TALES

The Dauntless Singer

ONE day Marjorie and Tim went down to the brook meadow.

The brook was so full of happiness that morning that it pelted the stones with spray and gayly buffeted a little tree which had fallen across it. Great white wind clouds were sailing through the sky and every now and then they whisked some leaves into the stream, where they shot the rapids like Indian canoes. Two little water thrushes hopped along the ragged banks and a splendid iridescent grackle was perched among tall reeds.

"Let's take off our shoes and stockings and wade," suggested Tim.

What fun it was to scramble from stone to slippery stone and then to curl their toes over the edges and swing their arms about. Of course, they did not progress rapidly in this way; but, on the other hand, pausing so long at each stone or group of stones gave them time to look around and see a good many things that were happening.

Thus it was that Marjorie noticed a little bird, sitting saucily on the limb of a small bush and singing a gay song right at her and Tim.

"It's a song sparrow," she cried. "See, his breast has a large black and white blotch and his tail is quite long and wobbly. You know, Cousin Bob said that was how you told him from an English sparrow."

"English sparrows don't sing," said Tim, "so you could have told him anyway."

Just then the bushes in front of

the short-cut path from backyard to meadow crackled and Cousin Bob's long arms, followed by the rest of his long body, appeared behind the crackle.

"So, ho! You're at your old tricks of wading," he cried, trying to look stern.

"I was listening to a song sparrow," she explained.

"I heard him sing," said Cousin Bob, "see, there he goes now. Did you notice how he flew straight across into that other shrub, not up as most birds would do? Sparrows fly straight or else down in a nose dip, as if flight were a little difficult, and this kind of sparrow always seems to pump himself along with his tail. They don't take the long journeys that most birds do. Indeed, they don't have to; for their strong beaks enable them to crack almost any kind of a seed and to get their food at all seasons and in almost any place."

"Although they are not pretty, they look proud," said Marjorie.

"They are rather proud birds," admitted Cousin Bob. "When they sing, they perch themselves somewhere to be seen. And they do not let themselves be forgotten. When other birds are silent, in the glare of the noon sun, even in the night, they lift up their cheerful voices. Six different songs they have. Despite so much conversation, however, and their love of being seen, they have a great many secrets which we should like to find out, such as whether the same birds come back to the old places season after season."

will not be tolerated in the court and that he would insist on prompt presentation of all cases. If counsel is absent Commissioner Hayes stated that he would protect the defendant's rights himself.

Commissioner Hayes began his new policy at once by refusing to delay a case against the Surtis Inn at Nantasket Beach and sent the attorney in that case back to his office post haste for documents which the attorney had neglected to bring. In that particular case after evidence had been heard the defendants were discharged because of a defective search warrant, which was dated Aug. 28 but specified that the sale of beer had been made Aug. 31.

Several plans to meet the situation have been presented in the past few years in the Legislature, but none of them has ever been adopted.

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The Amphibious Airplane

THE problem of the municipal airport has long been a very grave one, and it has had pronounced effect both on airplane design and on the economic aspects of commercial operation. The present tendency to use the airplane primarily for long journeys is largely the result of the impossibility of getting satisfactory landing fields close to the cities which they serve. It is of little advantage to travel for 200 miles at 100 miles an hour instead of 40, if the journey to and from the terminal landing fields each take a full hour by automobile.

Some cities, like Boston, have been so fortunate as to obtain an airport very close to the heart of the business district, but that is likely to be impossible in many cases. No matter how the skill of the designer may be exercised to produce a machine capable of landing in a small space, the airplane always requires more room for starting or ending a flight than can be had close to the center of some cities. The only possibility of securing satisfactory landing fields in some cases lies in roofing over the airway yards or other places now used for some purpose which keeps them comparatively open and free of buildings. The provision of such artificial landing platforms, however, is only a possibility of the future and can have no practical effect on commercial flying at the present time.

Despite these difficulties, there is one landing field which nearly every city possesses. Of the fourteen largest cities in the United States, all except two abut on the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, the Great Lakes, or the Mississippi River. There are few towns of any considerable size which are entirely lacking in water front, and when a water front exists it is likely to be very near to the business center. The use of a seaplane would make it possible to save time at the terminals of a journey in nine cases out of ten.

The seaplane, in its ordinary form, is usually debarred from consideration because of the impossibility of staying over the water continuously during the flight. With a sufficient number of engines to insure against a forced landing a flying boat might, to be sure, operate over the water a considerable distance, but that would only become commercially practicable as the result of further development in the construction of large airplanes and of an increase in the possible patronage to a point which would justify the continuous operation of giant machines with five or more engines.

lie against the lower side of the wings. There have been a few attempts to draw the wheels straight up into slots in the floats, but that requires rather a heavy construction of the floats themselves and complicates the lifting gear.

When the wheels are down, they must project far enough below the float to permit them to rise a few inches for shock absorption and still leave the clearance needed on a rough field. There must also be a tail-ski of some sort, and that, too, has to come well below the bottom of the float. The best location of the wheels and the ideal mounting of the float are not always easy to reconcile, for the float should be set approximately parallel to the body of the airplane, or to the crankshaft of the engine in the case of a flying boat where the body is replaced by the hull, while the tail-ski must be well above the wheels in order to make it possible to land at a satisfactory large angle and low speed. Both of these conditions can be satisfied only if the wheels are swung down far below the float when preparing for a landing on the ground, and one of the best-known and most successful amphibian machines has the wheels set projecting fully two feet below the keel. The result is that the amphibious machine is likely to be very high in proportion to its length, especially when it is of the float type with a separate body. In a 6000-pound airplane of that type the top of the cockpit into which the pilot has to climb may be fully nine feet above the ground when the machine is at rest.

The carrying of both wheels and floats necessarily adds something to the weight and to the air resistance, and correspondingly subtracts from the performance. Even a sacrifice of eight or ten miles an hour in speed and the reduction of the rate of climb by a quarter, however, serious as they are, are not important enough to outweigh the advantages of the amphibious machine for the particular services for which it is intended.

The European Glider Meets

With the ending of the French and German glider competitions it becomes possible to summarize results for the whole year, since the English meet in October is still entirely to be expected. The results of the year are, however, disappointing to those who built high hopes for the future on the progress made in 1922. There appears to have been comparatively little attention to accurate determination of real soaring efficiency at any of the meets, and the repeated breaking of the duration record has, as has often been emphasized in this column, long since ceased to bear any significance. At least half a dozen machines in France and as many in Germany showed their ability to stay in the air for indefinite periods under favorable conditions and with skillful handling, but the progress in other respects was far less notable. During the last two years the duration record has been pushed up from 15 minutes to nearly nine hours, yet the greatest distance covered in a straight line up to the present time is only a little more than eight miles, less than twice the record made by Klemperer in 1921. No one in Germany even came near winning the Fokker prize, for a 15-mile cross-country trip.

Glider meets will undoubtedly continue to be held, and they will always offer great interest to sportsmen, as well as make it possible to compare, at least roughly, the aerodynamic efficiency of the machines entered. The pleasant illusions on the subject of the glider's future usefulness to the world—which were so widely held a year ago, should, however, be fully dispelled by now.

TURKEY TO STUDY INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Project Now Under Way to Modify Law and Enforce Joint Responsibility of Ministry

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Now that the long-deferred peace with Turkey has been signed and duly ratified, the Ankara Government will at last be able to concentrate its attention on internal affairs. One of the most immediate problems concerns the revision of the constitution of the Government itself, for while the character of the Grand National Assembly may have admirably answered the needs of the country during a state of war, it falls very far short of the generally accepted form of government of a civilized country in time of peace.

Ministers Singly Responsible

Hitherto the appointment of ministers has been carried out by secret ballot within the Assembly. Each minister was personally responsible to the House, but there was no official responsibility of the whole ministry as a bloc, and the resignation of one or more ministers did not necessarily involve the resignation of the whole Cabinet.

A project is now being worked up by the Defense of Rights Party to modify the existing constitutional law of the Grand National Assembly, with a view to enforcing the joint responsibility of the ministry. It is an open question whether the measure will pass the Assembly, but it seems probable that its promoters will put up a strenuous fight for it.

The Officers' Union

The main center of unrest is among the military officer class, both on the active and reserve lists. A new organization with active political aims has recently been formed at Konia under the name of the *Udud Zabitlar*, or officers' union. Ostensibly formed for the purpose of protecting the rights of military officers, the union has to a great extent fallen under the influ-

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Book Jacket's Present Plight

WE PAY so little attention to a fashion while it grows and strengthens that, by the time it develops into an established custom, everybody has forgotten how it began. If, in one of the competitions now so popular, a prize should be offered to the man who could name the inventor of the "jacket," without which no self-respecting publisher today launches a book, I think it a foregone conclusion that the prize would not be awarded.

We have got used to the jacket, as we have to other schemes of advertising, and we never stop to ask why it is and whether it should be. Its original object is obvious. It was to keep the binding of the book clean in its journeys from the binder to the publisher, from the publisher to the bookseller, from the bookseller to the buyer. If it added to the cost of manufacturing the book on the one hand, on the other it lessened the number of soiled and defaced copies left over as a dead loss. I do not remember the first appearance of the jacket, I doubt if there is a publisher who does, but I fancy that in its early days it was quiet and retiring and inoffensive, most probably a blank sheet of paper, making no pretense to be anything save the protection it really was.

But what an invitation that blank sheet of paper must have been to the same sort of genius who cannot chance upon an unoccupied stretch of roadside, a windowless wall space of a house in town, or the bare surface of a barn in the country, and not see in it a benevolent provision for the advertiser! In the case of the jacket, the probability is that the publisher who first discovered the advantage to which he could turn it for himself set out by limiting the advertisement to the names of publisher and author, the title of the book, and no doubt the price, printed in effective type. If I do not remember precisely how he began, I know how far he has traveled, and I never look in a bookseller's window without regretting the base use to which a book can be put. For the jacket now, to serve its end, must leap to the eye and hurt, as the billboard does. It must scream out from a horde of others in bookseller's windows and on railway book-stalls, and let no one pass by unchallenged.

The fashionable jacket of the moment, oftener than not, is glaring in color and violent in design, as aggressive in its appeal as the cover of the old dime novel. Sometimes it is cloying in sentiment, sometimes it is an echo of the latest affectation, the latest eccentricity of the studios. But the type of picture supposed to open every pocket book on sight is too familiar to us all—unrestrained in color, restrained in design, overdone in action for repose would go unobserved; exaggerated in its conformity to the mode of the moment lest it seem disgracefully out of date. If it bears no relation to the text, if it fails hopelessly to harmonize with the novel, or history, or whatever the book may be, it makes no difference. Its mission is to attract attention and the buyer can take the consequences.

Occasional exceptions emphasize the vulgarity that is too often the rule. Publisher and author are still at times willing to let a book stand on its own merits, content to lead the jacket no more flamboyant seduction than the title in type large and distinct enough to be read at the right distance. On the design on the binding is reproduced, and when this design is by an artist who has perhaps illustrated the volume, the result can be as beautiful as it is appropriate—a song instead of a shriek in color and drawing. A recent example I might recall is the jacket of E. J. Sullivan's illustrated edition of Tennyson's "Maud." The design for it, as well as the series of illustrations, is his work. Here is appropriateness and dignity.

The jacket of a book may be thought by many people to be of so small importance that it does not much matter whether it is good or bad. But this, unfortunately, is the prevailing attitude toward most things and one reason why the decorative and graphic arts are at so low an ebb. The savage has some feeling for the beauty of the commonest utensils he uses, but the civilized man laughs at the idea of bothering as to whether or not pots and pans, door-knobs and keyholes, and other such trifles are ugly. See that they are practical—that is all we need ask for in a practical age. The kitchen is no place for art and poetry, neither are our doors and defenses. The trouble is, however, that once this easy-goingness, where beauty is concerned, is tolerated, it becomes extremely difficult to know where to draw the line. Despite all our talk of art and its influence, it is still supposed by the multitude to be something altogether apart from daily life. The book jacket is a curious product of this fact, and it should not, therefore, be so casually dismissed. The publisher, on his side, evidently thinks the public likes something garish and

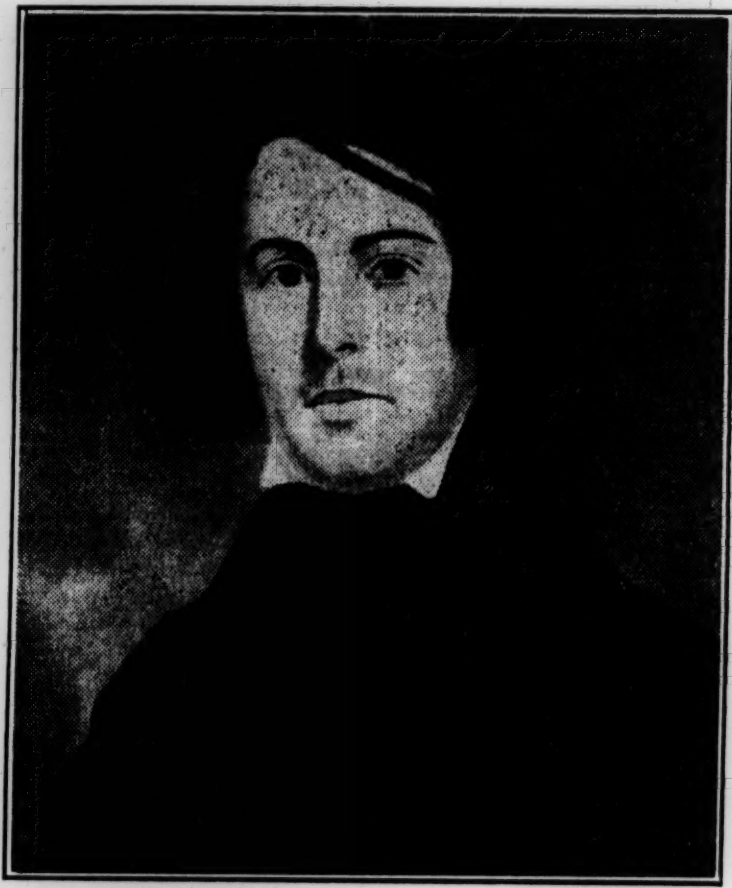
glaring and vulgar. He is convinced that, having been so long in touch with the public, he knows what the public wants—the old story. Of course, the publisher must sell his books if they are not to drag him into the bankruptcy court. But it might occur to him that he has his responsibilities, and that if the public wants the wrong thing, he could gently force it to take the right thing, and so see that the right, and not the wrong, sets the standard. The publisher has such an astounding idea of the taste of the public that I am inclined to think that, when it comes to the book jacket, the guilt lies with him.

And yet, when I consider the apparent readiness, even eagerness of the public, on its side, to accept un-murmuringly sensation and sentiment and modish eccentricity as presented on the book jacket, together with vulgar colors and indifferent drawing, I am equally inclined to believe that the public at least shares the quiet with the publisher. To study any one of the decorative arts today is to be caught up in the same sort of vicious

circle. The manufacturer of textiles gives the public designs that are an offense to the artist, and the public takes them because they are given by the manufacturer. The public is said not to have been educated up to an appreciation of furniture, or beautiful silver, or beautiful anything, and the manufacturer therefore provides it with the shoddy and the meretricious because it knows no better.

And so it goes on. But we do not have to hear the old argument all over again; we know it by heart, and we have not profited. It ends inevitably with the necessity of technical training in all the arts and crafts, and training of our eyes as well. But also, since to obtain that technical training will require time, so far are we from it now, it might be an interesting experiment to try the public with the good for a time, even if the public is not fully prepared. People who buy books are supposed to be the most intelligent in the community, and as a consequence, it would be appropriate for the publisher to take the lead in the experiment. Let him make simplicity and distinction the snare on his book jacket, as in some instances he has, and then we shall see what we shall see.

Hitherto Unpublished Poe Portrait



Rembrandt Peale's Portrait of Edgar Allan Poe
Painted in Philadelphia When the Poet Was 24, and Long in the Collection of Lord Lee of Fareham

SPECIAL interest attaches to the portrait of Edgar Allan Poe, painted by Rembrandt Peale, now on its way to New York from England, where it formerly hung in the collection of Lord Arthur Lee of Fareham. It is a typical example of early American portraiture and was painted in Philadelphia about two years after the poet left the United States Military Academy at West Point, when he was 24. Any data on Poe is of such excessive rarity that this practically unknown and, to the best knowledge of Messrs. Scott and Fowles, hitherto unpublished portrait, will serve to awaken fresh interest in the Baltimore poet, story writer and essayist who made such unique and important contributions to American literature. In the somewhat scant records of the active and impetuous career of Rembrandt Peale there is no mention of Poe among the many distinguished sitters who frequented his studios. Peale, who was born near Philadelphia in 1778 during the stirring days of the American Revolution, was one of a large family brought up to reverse and participate in the fine arts. His father, himself a painter of sorts, cast his mantle onto the young shoulders of the then 18-year-old son, publicly advertising him as his successor in the field of portraiture. It is said that Washington gave this novice three sittings about this time out of compliment to his father.

He later became a pupil of Benjamin West in London and spent much time in Paris making portraits of distinguished people for a museum which his father privately maintained in Philadelphia. His style improved with his European training and he returned to Philadelphia in 1804, setting himself up as a "portrait painter in large and small, head of Mulberry Court, leading from Sixth, three doors above Market Street." His portrait of Washington, done partly from memory and with the Houdon bust as an aid, was considered by contemporary critics to be a remarkable likeness, although this opinion is not borne out by the critical judgment of today. He also painted portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Sully, Martha Washington, Gilbert Stuart, and Houdon, the French sculptor among others.

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Further information upon request.

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE
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26 King St., St. James
LONDON, S. W.

Question of Fitness of Pageantry Art to These Times

Special from Monitor Bureau

NOT many miles from the ancient city of Chichester lies a hamlet, now grown to some measure of importance, known as Arundel. The green hills of the Sussex downs provide shelter for the village and make a magnificent background for the castle, which stands on a ridge by itself. It is the home of many generations of the dukes of Norfolk, and this year a pageant was held there to commemorate certain historic annals of the ducal family. Pageants of this kind are not everyday occurrences and large crowds gathered to enjoy the unusual sight, but somehow or other many visitors, though the gaiety of old costumes had delighted their eyes, came away with the conscious feeling of disappointment and they were, at first at any rate, at a loss to find an explanation for their dissatisfaction.

Very briefly the reason they sought for may be summarized by saying that in this modern age the revival of ancient custom of this kind could not avoid the appearance of artificiality. The pageant failed to create the illusion of a play to whose spell we are only too glad to subject ourselves. In a theater the imagined life that is put before us is set upon a stage and we understand that the curtain lies between ourselves and the magic world of the theater. Whatever artificiality there may be, it is confined in a space expressly constructed to contain it and the audience is quite ready to share in the make-believe as long as it understands quite clearly what concessions it has to make.

Certain Definite Concessions

The concessions must be definite, and they must be known to the spectator, and on these terms the dramatist and the actor are at liberty to transport us to the very limits of their imagination. But Queen Elizabeth at Arundel overstepped her royal prerogative, she had most decidedly no business to pretend that she was going to spend the night at Arundel castle when everyone could see and hear the puffing train in the siding which would take her back 30 minutes after her performance to her central heated and electrically lighted flat in Mayfair.

As a matter of fact, the explanation we are seeking claims more of our investigation. After all, we understand why we wish to see a play, but why should we go to see a pageant? Or, to put the same question in a different way, what made a pageant in the middle ages an appropriate enterprise and what makes it an artificial one today? Only those who are of a speculative turn will have the patience to pursue the explanation through the course of centuries along whose paths we must travel in thought, for our journey begins with man's earliest desire for song and dance and with the unconscious determination of the first gathering of cave dwellers to give artistic expression to an emotion which was common to all who were present.

When Art Was Communal

For convenience' sake we may divide the artistic aspirations of the Western races into two great periods. The first period is characterized by the fact that art was either the direct expression of communal feeling, or that artists were not so much concerned with the expression of their personal aesthetic emotion as they were animated by the desire to express feelings common to their fellows. The second period is characterized by the fact that art was either the direct expression of communal feeling, or that artists were not so much concerned with the expression of their personal aesthetic emotion as they were animated by the desire to express feelings common to their fellows.

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faith longed for visible and tangible expression and found it.

It is a perfectly correct statement to say that the great majority of Gothic art simply happened, and a comparison between the Gothic statuary of France and of Germany is convincing proof of the relatively small importance of the individual artistry of the masons and the sculptors. Their work is not individual and we sometimes feel quite rightly that a whole nation toiled and carved to produce one small figure and just as the aspirations and the hands of the people built their cathedrals, so they poured in their thousands to worship where they had labored.

It would be a grave error to suppose that what we may call communal art was confined to the Gothic period. The Roman carnivals, though we should scruple to call them artistic, were nevertheless forms of communal expression. Lack of space makes it impossible to express the precise changes, which sophistication accounts for but, granted the sophistication of the Greeks, the Romans and the Spaniards, it will be found that the choruses of Greek drama, the gladiatorial performances in the arenas of Rome and the Spanish bull fights all owe their origin to the concerted desire of the masses of the people to join in one common action, or to meet to enjoy a special kind of performance.

Pageantry therefore is, from the point of view of the observer as well as of the performer, a form of entertainment that is appropriate only to the days when the feudal system was a reality. The fitness of all performances presupposes a host of accepted conventions which must possess a real significance to everyone present, otherwise the illusion, the aim of performance, fails.

The particular kind of conventions which made pageantry the joy of the people no longer exist. The change states from the mechanical age. Some people may see in military tournaments and displays the natural survival of the pageantry of a bygone age. There is much to be said for this view, at any rate the mechanical motions performed at a word of command are certainly more in harmony with our colorless and automatic era than the spontaneous motion and haphazard gaiety of medieval pageants.

The days of pageantry are gone. We cannot but regret it, for their passing implies the loss of at any rate the chance of happy elements of life. The art of pageantry was the art of rejoicing in public and this required joy great enough to be shared with all the world; our joys have shrunk like our cathedrals and they are too small to support the magnificent staging of the Castle of Arundel.

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AMUSEMENTS BOSTON

The Work of Frantisek Bilek

THERE is living today in Czechoslovakia a Czech artist whose work, though distinctly national in feeling and character, yet makes the universal appeal which is the mark of true greatness in art. Frantisek Bilek is a versatile and prolific worker. At 50, already more than 700 works stand as the expression of his genius. He is a sculptor, producing colossal statues of great power and beauty; he makes tenderly beautiful pencil-studies, vigorous drawings in strong line, sketches in many mediums. But the secret of his greatness lies in the motive behind his work, which is always the same—to lead thought up to that which endures. Indeed, his ruling idea might be expressed in the familiar words of St. Augustine: "Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our hearts have no rest till they find it in Thee."

One of his most recent works, standing now in his studio at Prague, is a colossal group carved from a single piece of oak: an old man, stooping, with one arm round the shoulders of a young boy, who gazes where the old man points, with eyes full of awe and wonder. It represents the wisdom of age revealing to the inexperience of youth that life is a struggle, but that victory is to him who loves.

The thronging ideas which fill the artist's thought and demand to be expressed have formed themselves into several series which he calls "Cycles." One of these is known as "Cesta," or "The Journey." It comprises a number of sculptures, beginning with a wonderful conception of "Thirst," the embodiment in a single figure of man's thirst after God. The artist sees the whole of human experience as the outcome of a great thirst, and this entire series expresses that idea. The second in the series is "The Fall" (Adam and Eve); and so "The Journey" proceeds, through Old Testament history, by way of the Deluge, and the overthrow of Sodom, to "Moses," then to the dance round the calf of gold, and on and on, till at last it brings us to the group of the disciples and the Nazarene before the outer court of the Temple. "The Journey" has for theme the evolution in human experience of the spiritual idea of God.

Another cycle is known as "Pater Noster." This comprises a series of drawings and sketches, quite wonderful in their way as the sculptures of "The Journey." Both series have been published in book-form. In "Pater Noster," now out of print, the underlying idea is, as the artist himself puts it, "that all the senses have to learn to pray." And as one studies these drawings, one after the other, one feels what it is that he is striving to express through his art—that all true vision is spiritual vision, all right hearing is spiritual understanding.

One of the most striking of this series represents a sculptor kneeling humbly before a lofty crucifix on which he has been working. His

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hands have dropped to his sides, and his head is bowed, for a vision has come to him—a vision of the Nazarene, who, with upstretched hand reveals to him that the measures of his work are all too small. Thus the artist expresses his conception of the search after the ideal.

"Our work is always just as big as we are ourselves," he said in the low even voice which is habitual to him, a voice which tells of inward serenity, and well-founded confidence. "Or," he added, "just as big as our vision of God, it is the same thing."

Yet another cycle, "Life," includes the beautiful sculptured group, "The Blind," which shows a man and a woman clinging together as they grope their way along, with faces turned upward—again a symbol of the search for God. It is perhaps the best known of Bilek's works. It was inspired by a poem by his great friend Otakar Brezina, who expresses in poetry the same ideas of aspiration and hope as Bilek gives in stone and wood.

Bilek comes from the south of Bohemia, from the country of the reformers, John Huss and Peter Chelcicky, and his national feeling is shown in his statues of the great men of his people's past. Of Huss he says, "All that he stood for is living and working in the nation today, and is the ground for our highest hopes." His monument to Huss, set up in Kolín, was developed from a carving in wood, entitled, "The Tree Which, Struck by Lightning, Burned for Ages."

There are more intimate works in his studio, portraits of his wife, his parents and his children. From a rough branch of wood, with most of the bark still on, there looks the face of his mother, full of strength and tenderness, the very blemishes in the wood serving only to give more life and character.

Art, for Bilek, is simply one means of sharing with his fellows the conceptions of strength, beauty, justice and love which are revealed to him. He holds that art is lifeless when it appeals only to the senses. Everything in his studio preaches this gospel.

All are welcome to visit his studio who do not come out of idle curiosity.

J. M.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1923

EDITORIALS

Now that the excitements of the last few weeks, caused by Signor Mussolini's decision to apply the

The Slump in International Idealism

methods of Fascism to international affairs, seem to have died down, it is well to consider what these events portend. There is no doubt that civilized mankind in 1919 intended to make a fundamental change in the manner in which the world had previously been run. The war against Kaiserism was also, in the thought of the average man, a war against the old methods of conducting international relations, by secret diplomacy, military alliances, and the constant and aggressive threat of the use of force as an instrument of diplomacy, with its inevitable consequence, periodic clashes of force. Having won the war against Kaiserism in its most militant form, however, the average citizen began to lose interest in the international problem. He was inclined to take for granted that victory in the war was victory also in the peace. He became once more preoccupied with his own affairs. Interested voices, pleading selfishness, and silenced during the war itself, began to make themselves heard again. The arguments they used were subtle, specious, convincing, appealing to whatever motive was most effective in each case. For a time minorities and leaders stood out against the tide in every land. But gradually in all countries public opinion settled back into the old "comfortable" pre-war grooves, and the men and ideas foremost in 1919 were displaced from power.

It is easy to point to defects in the various treaties made in Paris. They were enormous and obvious. Whether they could have been avoided and anything better contrived amidst the turmoil of passions and ambitions let loose after more than four years of the most terrible war in history, history alone will decide. But the point to note is that if the makers of the settlements were often in the wrong, their opponents everywhere have had no alternative to offer save a return to the methods which had been in operation before 1914. What in practice has happened is that all the victorious powers have in fact reverted to their pre-war practice.

Now it is manifest that in the long run the adoption of pre-war methods is bound to have exactly the same effect as it had before. We may be fool ourselves that everything is getting better. We may even find things improving for a time. Never did the world appear so flourishing, and the hopes for business expansion and prosperity seem so bright, to the ordinary citizen, as just before the great war. It is a commonplace that danger seems to produce apathy among those it threatens. But the fundamental law operates inexorably all the time. Selfishness, whether in individuals or in nations, produces discord, quarrels, wars, however we may hope to the contrary.

At the end of the war the true idealists looked forward to some arrangement being made among the civilized powers whereby international problems would be settled collectively on the basis of justice, and it would be made impossible for any nation to take the law into its own hands and start or threaten a war on its own account. The machinery of the League of Nations was contrived for the purpose. The Covenant may have been inadequate or too ambitious in character. It certainly was not perfect. But whatever the merits of the precise machinery, the essential thing was that co-operation was substituted for rivalry. Unfortunately the idea was ahead of public feeling. Some nations have tried to use the mutilated machinery for their own ends. Others have refused co-operation altogether. And now Italy has reverted, without the slightest reserve, to the basis of policy which led up to the great war.

It is obvious where this policy must end. We have seen how near it has brought Europe to a new war in the last few days. It is bound to encourage a fresh expansion of armament for self-defense, and to incite other nations to play the same game. And so this selfishness will gradually bring mankind back to another world war, more terrible than the last, unless—the nations learn the lesson in time, and learn to love one another and to co-operate for the general good instead of each setting out to think of itself alone. There is no half-way house. While love leads nations, like individuals, to harmony, selfishness always makes for war and discord. And if we look at the present world situation from this standpoint and not from that of the worldly wise, who study only the signs in the skies and tell us that things are all right, while selfishness is still obviously at the international helm, is it not manifest that the nations are once more treading the pathway to destruction? Fortunately, underneath the surface other and nobler forces are at work. Let us hope that they will do their work in time, but their success will only be assured when the official policies of the nations have undergone a radical change.

IN THE matter of producing and marketing apples, the farmers and orchardists of New England, at least, have learned a valuable lesson from their brethren in the Pacific coast country of the United States. This year, more clearly than heretofore, it is apparent that in the future, to a greater extent than in the past, the eastern growers of apples will be

Marketing the Apple Crop

active competitors for the patronage of the consumers of that fruit. Until quite recently the products of the western orchards have had things much their own way when a choice was made between the apples raised in New England and those carefully assorted and sent from the west. At last, it is proudly announced, in behalf of the New England orchardists, that they have been able to produce an apple that can "safely be eaten in the dark." That is

progress, surely. The cider mills will suffer as a consequence. At the Eastern States Exposition, held at Springfield, Mass., were shown, in picturesque detail, the results obtained, and the processes employed to make New England and New York State apples the peers, if not the superiors, of any competitors.

In Massachusetts, according to estimates, some 2,500,000 bushels of apples are produced annually. Also, if one is interested, he may learn that about 48,000 acres are devoted to orchards in that State, and that there remain some 50,000 acres of available orchard land awaiting development. When it is remembered that in Massachusetts alone the marketable apples sold are three times as many in bushels or pounds as those produced at home, the possible profits to be made from the enterprise are apparent.

It is true, however, that too many New England apples have not been marketable at the prices paid for western fruit. It is true, also, that preference has been given by dealers to apples imported from the west, simply because they have been able to make as large a profit by handling small quantities of the higher-priced fruit as they could derive from turning over a larger bulk at a less price. As a result, both the eastern producer and the consumer have suffered. When, in addition to the ability to produce a better quality of fruit, there is added the means of reaching the consumer direct from the orchard, the demand for New England apples will be greatly increased.

SINCE the filing of the Wood-Forbes report on conditions in the Philippines, nearly two years ago, The

Manila's Two Manuals

Christian Science Monitor, editorially and otherwise, has frequently discussed the situation there. This covering of the subject has culminated in the articles prepared for the Monitor by Professor Hayden, whose exhaustive study of political and social affairs in the islands was given special point by his position in their university. It would seem that not one of the various angles of the problem has been overlooked. It would seem, too, that there has been made wholly clear, on this page, the Monitor's considered conviction in the matter, which may be summarized in this way:

Full independence undoubtedly will be granted the Filipinos by the United States whenever they shall have established "a stable government."

This has not as yet been accomplished. The surest and shortest path to such achievement is that marked out by the aid and supervision of the officials sent through the archipelago by Washington.

All of which, of course, is no more than saying that the Philippine people are now on the proper and most promising road to the accomplishment of their desires; a road to be traveled successfully, however, only in the shoes of education and co-operation.

It scarce need be added that this is written in view of the news which has come from Manila in the last fortnight. The stand against Governor Wood, taken by the Cabinet secretaries in general and the leaders of the new Collectivista Party in particular, has been verbalized by the two Manuals—Senate President Quezon and House Speaker Roxas—in phrases picturesque enough to have been given prominence in the newspaper press of two hemispheres. Nothing these gentlemen have said alters in the least the conclusions set out above.

There is, moreover, one remark of Señor Roxas which is worth a little enlarging upon. He declares he wants a government "similar to those of the British self-governing colonies." He cannot mean India, we take it, for the islanders today have a larger autonomy than the inhabitants of the great Asian peninsula, and have received a more definite promise of ultimate independence than they. If he has Egypt in mind, one wonders if the Filipinos would accept a nominal independence, under such qualifications of military and political sort as now pertain in the Nile Valley. If it is to Canada and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, that the Speaker of the Philippine lower chamber refers, it is pertinent to ask if he honestly believes his fellows have attained to any such measure of self-control and democratic thought and practice as is clearly the possession of any of the peoples in these four dominions. But perhaps his allusion is to Ireland.

In these days of popular advance, the world around, there are few who will quarrel with Filipino aspirations toward complete autonomy. It is certain, though, that such utterances as those now voiced by Quezon and Roxas cannot hasten the fulfilling of these right ambitions. Do not these leaders see that the one best way to do that is to help, as they especially can, to set the native house in order?

A DESIRE to promote and safeguard world peace is manifest in many ways in all nations. Effort and enthusiasm in this direction are also shown by practically all peoples. Even in the United States, where progress toward the longed-for goal was at first rapid and was then interrupted, there are abundant signs, though perhaps largely latent. Organizations formed to spread the idea of international amity and ordered comity between peoples to do away with war have increased prodigiously in number, are backed by the power of millions of members and have accomplished much in arousing the general mass of the population to a realization of the situation and to practical work for improving it permanently.

These indications are chiefly on the surface. The desire is there. The power to put it into realized fact is there. Confusion has been sown in the ranks of peace workers by its enemies. But the right is sure to prevail. One way to hasten its coming is to attain closer union among the opponents of war. A suggestion toward accomplishing this is made by a widely circulated publica-

The Peace Movement Belongs to the People

tion in a recent issue and seems worthy of consideration by all who are striving in America for the desired end. Here it is in the writer's own words:

It is time for the folks to wake up and take the business of peace work out of the hands of faddists and tea servers and politicians. A good way to begin would be to get together and arrange for a real, all-around people's demonstration for peace, say on next Armistice Day. Keep hobby riders and notoriety seekers and propagandist committees out of it. Bar from it anything and everything that might be twisted into seeming disloyalty to America. Have mayors and other public officials as local heads of the business. Make it a patriotic, popular affair through and through—an expression of America's universal horror of war, and desire to kill war. The size and force of such a demonstration would overwhelm the enemies of peace, and shut the mouths of even the irreconcilable friends of war.

Why should not the intelligent and energetic individuals, committees and organizations, civic and religious, who are striving for the real dawn of the new day adopt this suggestion? It would help to take the whole movement out of the hands of partisan politics in which its foes have enmeshed it. It would aid in eradicating from the popular thought the impression that the attainment of permanent world peace is an impractical ideal, favored chiefly by "dreamers." It would tend to convince the people as a whole that the goal aimed at was not only attainable, but was one in which all were vitally interested in their pockets, their minds and their hearts. It would quickly remind the enemies of peace of something that they sometimes forget, though they know it well—the fact expressed by Mr. Harding when he said: "When the American people get an idea into their heads and get started for it, then is the time to stand firm under."

Once get the American people started again for world peace, thoroughly convinced that the movement is in unselfish hands and is certain to result in immeasurable benefit to themselves and all the rest of mankind, and that it is their own movement—then everything and everybody opposed to it will stand firm under.

ONE swallow does not make a summer, nor do announcements of two or three schools run on sane technical lines mean the coming of the much-needed millennium in art teaching and training. Still, it is a good sign that the realization of the need of this training grows, and that efforts to obtain it are made just as the school season is about to open. Europe long ago awakened to the fact that instruction in the graphic and industrial arts was of no value unless it included their practical application.

But America lags behind, however, and that is why every effort to improve matters is welcome. We hear now of several schools in New York alone where steps are being taken in the right direction. In one of them means are to be supplied, in the etching and lithography classes, for the students themselves to carry these arts through the various technical processes, from the preparing of the copper or the stone to the pulling of the finished print. In another, designers of costumes are not merely to create a design on paper, but are to be brought into close contact with the commercial houses in which the design is to be executed in silk or wool or linen, so that they may understand the possibilities of the material. And from a third comes an announcement of classes where the decorative artist will be taught something of the relation of his design, whether in painting or sculpture, to the architecture for which it is intended.

Too many buildings throughout the United States show how little the artist who decorated them knew of the architectural conditions to which his work would eventually be subjected. For this very reason, although the impetus for mural decoration has been great, the failures have been many.

The ever-increasing number of exhibitions has been one of the factors in the demoralization of the schools. It has seemed as if all the artist could do with his work was to exhibit it, so that for a long time his sole aim was to get it hung in the Salon or the Royal Academy or the National Academy. In the latter half of the last century art patrons bought lavishly, and all was well. But that prosperous period has passed, and perhaps it is an advantage to modern art that it has. For now the artist, as a rule, must work for some definite practical purpose, or take to another profession, unless he is a man of independent means. If the schools are to give him what he asks for, the training they provide must also be practical, and therefore any recognition on their part of this responsibility should not be passed unnoticed.

Editorial Notes

THE strange-appearing single-masted motor boat, somewhat bulky in the beam and decorated with red and blue, which recently made her initial trip from Cowes harbor, in the Isle of Wight, England, through Spithead, has been justly described as the largest and most complete lifeboat in the world. The vessel has nearly 100 buoyant air cases, and cannot capsize, being also practically unsinkable. She is only sixty feet long by fifteen wide and can hold 150 individuals in cabins and decks, while her engines are incased in separate water-tight compartments. There is no reason why, in time, the larger liners even should not be equipped with such vessels, completely to insure the passengers' safety.

BISHOP W. F. McDOWELL struck the right note when he told the students of Boston University School of Theology, at the matriculation-day exercises, that they must recognize the new spirit of internationalism and must preach an international gospel. He added:

You must preach a gospel which, instilled in the hearts of men, will make war impossible now, and in the years to come. We must so preach that racial contacts will not be an occasion for race explosions, but for race brotherhood and peace. That, practically, is the only solution of the age-old war problem.

Some Verbal Martinets

By CHRISTOPHER STONE

DIFFICULT it is, and not without a certain irony, to try and decide as to whether English and American readers understand their respective languages well enough to extract a feasible explanation of such stumbling-blocks of language as shall be mentioned in this article: but practically everyone knows the protagonists of the Society for Pure English by repute, and has implicit confidence as to the soundness of their pronouncements.

However, we all have our weak points in our use of language, and though none who reads this can ever have perpetrated so monstrous a paragraph as the above, it is more than possible that you, kind reader, will have to read it through once or twice before you can tell how many outrages have been committed before your eyes, and perhaps only a full initiate of the S. P. E. could declare, with his hand on his heart, that he has completely forsworn all verbal peccadillos. Come now, be honest! Have you never used the word *practically* when you merely meant *nearly*, or *almost*? Have you never had a vague idea that *protagonists*, in contrast with *antagonists*, were people who championed a cause? Have you never declared that you had *implicit* faith in a thing or a person when you meant *complete* faith? And are you not now, as you read this, inclined to think that this is much ado about trifles, and to regard the S. P. E.—if it really bothers about such fiddling mistakes—much as Owen Feltham regarded poets when he began his *Resolve* on them with the words, "Surely he was a little *wanton* with his *leisure*, that first invented poetry."

There is always a danger that societies of this sort—societies of any sort which aim at the improvement of other people—may become precise and correct to the point of old maidishness, and from that may develop into tyrants. But the S. P. E. has hitherto maintained the integrity of its professed liberalism, and aims rather at reporting than at castigating faults: so that the notes which appear in the tracts from time to time on the misuse of particular words and forms may be read as mild and entertaining protests, not as pontifical denunciations. In each case the right judgment is indicated and a less reckless use of valuable instruments suggested. For instance, be careful when you use inversions—"Difficult is it to decide." In four out of five cases it is unnecessary. Again, be careful how you use "as to." Properly, it should be used "to bring into prominence at the beginning of a sentence something that would without it have to stand later (As to Smith, it is impossible to guess what line he will take)," but it is commonly employed where it is not needed at all, or else instead of a preposition such as *upon*, *about*, *of*, *among*. "I find fault as to your grammar." "Correct notions as to grammar." "A proper choice as to the various uses of this phrase." Of course "The question as to whether" and "The doubt as to whether" are the chief pitfalls, but they never seem to catch the Monitor! Anthony Trollope was the greatest offender among the giants, but they are a large company and one is not surprised to read in Tract IX of the S. P. E., "As to as to and as to as to whether, and whether there is the same objection to as to as to as to whether we have had several communications."

Apart from these, there are some words of definite and valuable meaning which are in danger of being blunted by careless use, and often, one suspects, by ignorance. *Feasible* means do-able, and therefore only covers some of the meanings of "possible." You cannot have a *feasible* explanation of a thing: it may be possible or else probable. The true function of the word, as Mr. H. W. Fowler has pointed out in Tract IV, is to be used instead of "possible" where that might be ambiguous, and he gives as an example the phrase, "A counter-revolution is possible." If this means that one may, for all we know, happen, then possible is correct; but if it means that we can if we choose bring one about, then feasible will be a better word to use, as it obviates ambiguity.

It is hardly worth while to speak in defense of those much-abused words, *respectively*, *literally*, *infinitely*, and *practically*, for they have been hammered almost into shapelessness and wise men are wary about using them except as paper-weights and door-stops. But it is not too late to rescue *protagonist* from the clutches of the half-educated. It means simply the chief actor in a Greek play, and therefore cannot be used in the plural—"the three great Protagonists of the Revolution"—not as a synonym for advocate—"an enthusiastic protagonist of militant Protestantism"—but only as the leading actor in something which is dramatic, as in "Sherlock Holmes was the protagonist in a series of astounding mysteries."

Irony, again, is a dangerous weapon in careless or ignorant hands. It has a subtle meaning. It involves a double audience, the initiated and the uninitiated, and the relish of it is for the former. There would be irony in this article if you were reading it with complete seriousness while someone else looking over your shoulders knew all the time that I was mocking you, writing with my tongue in my cheek; but to say, "By a strange irony it rained on the day of the garden party," is to speak foolishly. On the other hand the use of *implicit* for *complete*, with such words as *faith*, *confidence*, or *obedience*, is a curious instance of the progressive misunderstanding of a scriptural phrase. The implicit obedience of the soldier is the complete obedience *implied* but not comprehensively stated when he took the King's shilling, or in other way signified his acceptance of military service.

It is now *feasible* for me, like every journalist, to cancel and rewrite my first paragraph so as to eliminate the eleven mistakes in it. But that would be to ape the schoolmaster with his blackboard unpleasantly, to try your patience beyond endurance, and perhaps to prejudice you unfairly against the friendly advances of the Society for Pure English.

Russian Refugees Proving Their Worth

"ONE OF THEM" writes in the Forum: "My fellow refugees come to America from every part of Europe and the Orient. Thousands have been cared for by Americans in Constantinople. A committee, of which Admiral Bristol is the chairman, selects each month a quota of those whom he considers will make the best American citizens. . . . Most of us have been weeded out because of some special aptitude, technical training, knowledge of languages, or good personal record. All of us have been tested in the fires of adversity. Generals and colonels, who through five years of chaos have preserved not only their medals but their morale, welcome manual labor in mills and factories. Women who occupied high stations in the society of imperial days have accepted the new order with a fortitude comparable to that shown by their dethroned sovereigns. Nowadays they are trimming hats and taking notes in shorthand, determined, like their fathers and brothers, to qualify as good citizens of the United States, or, perhaps, of a new Russia."